Aims and Intrigues of the Political Parties.

REPUBLIC OR NO REPUBLIC? tennate on the model of a constitute. The first of these bil s provided for

A New Storm in the Air-Prospects of

a Dissolution.

PARIS, June 25, 1874. I take up my pen to explain to the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD what is the political situation of France at the present moment. We are once more, as we all believe, on the eve of a crisis. That crisis may lead to nothing, or it may bring about important events which will seal the fate of France for some years to come. There is absolutely no predicting at this moment whether the crisis will burst upon us in a day, a week or a month; we cannot see how it will come nor how it will terminate. All we know is that the air tempest should break out and be reported you by telegraph before these lines can be read in New York I purpose here to give you a summary account of the condition of parties, their recent doings and future hopes. If the constitutional battle shall have been fought before my letter is printed the summary will at least serve as a light by which to read the significance of the events

that will have happened.

The reader knows that when M. Thiers was overthrown on the 24th of May, 1873,

MARSHAL MACMAHON
was appointed Chief of the Executive in his stead. The Marshal's electors were the three monarchical factions—legitimist, Orleanist and Bonapartist. They had dismissed M. Thiers because the latter wished to found the Republic; and, having thus won what they took to be a great victory, they in-A REACTIONARY CARINET.

which pledged itself, under the Duke de Broglie's guidance, to rule on conservative principles. In a few weeks all worked prosperously. Republican prefects, ambassadors, collegiate professors, public prosecutors and garrison commanders were turned away and their posts given to monarchists. The Cabinet introduced and passed a bill withdrawing from the municipalities the right to elect their own mayors, the said right being transferred to the government; and to the end that these measures might not be too violently criticised republican newspapers were either suppressed or threatened so pointedly that they lapsed cautious. When the summer session of 1873 closed the mo-narchical factions separated hopefully, each member being convinced that liberalism had been checkmated. But soon this conviction got damped

TROUBLES BEGAN.

The three monarchical factions had been united enough so far as concerned the question of upgovernment to keep republicans in subjection; but they were by no means agreed as to what should be done next. The legitimists, some 150 strong, were for getting the Count de Chambord restored as absolute monarch, either by a vote of the Assembly or by a coup wetter on the part of MacMahon, whose wife was notoriously legitimist, and would, so they reckoned, use her influence on their behalf. The Orleanists, 200 in number, wanted to to vote for Henri V., provided the latter would be reconciled to his cousin, accept the tricolor flag and swear to govern constitutionally. The object of the Bonapartists (a batch of thirty in the Assembly, but very active and powerful out of doors), was to keep MacMahon in office until the majority of the Prince Imperial, on the 16th March, 1874, and then to induce the Marshal to decree a plebiscitum Considering that a great many of the new prefects and mayors were imperialists, the Bonapartists had every confidence that the influence of these officials over their constituencies would be strong enough to get Napoleon IV. restored by a handsome majority. Accordingly

THE RECESS WAS SPENT IN AGITATION AND INTRIGUES. Each party set to work, the Marshal standing by indifferently the while, and soon a rumor got about that a fusion had taken place between the Houses of Orleans and Bourbon. This was to a certain extent true. The Count of Paris had paid s visit to the Count of Chambord and done homage to him as chief of the "House of France," at the to the throne except as Henry V.'s heir. The Count of Chambord, on his side was understood to promise that he would govern constitutionally and renounce the white flag-declarations which assured him some 360 votes in the Assembly and made his restoration pretty nearly safe. But just as the "fused" royalists were rejoicing over this happy and unexpected obliteration of differences the Count of Chambord launched a sensational manifesto, averring that he had been misunderstood, that he would never renounce the white flag, and that he considered himself king by divine right, whether the Assembly accepted him or not

Hereat THE ROYALIST HOPES COLLAPSED. By mustering every royalist vote and corrupting

some wavering Centrists, who were as willing to acciaim a constitutional royalty as a conservative republic, it would have been possible to get Henri V. elected a national sovereign: but to get him despotism was out of the question. On the other hand, the moderate royalists or Orleanists, who were faithful to the tricolor, were unable to restore the Count of Paris as they would have liked to do. In the first place, the count of Paris, having done homage to the Count of Chambord, re maed to let himself be nominated; and in the next place, even had he come forward as a pretender, the 150 legitimists would have declined to vote for him during Henri V.'s lifetime. So by common consent it was resolved among the monarchists to prolong Marshal MacMahon's powers. The Bonapartists, who had broken away from the royalists during the intrigues of the recess, entered into the alliance again to uphold MacMahon, and consequently on the 20th of De-cember, 1873, the Marshal was appointed PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC FOR SEVEN TEARS.

Now, in thus appointing him, each of the monarchist factions had their own ends in view The legitimists appear to have trusted to the chapter of accidents. Being numerically strong in the Assembly they hoped to control legislation in such wise that the hands of the clergy would be strengthened and that the republicans would be able to achieve no electoral triumphs in country districts where the influence of bishops and priests preponderates. In the meantime they would so work on the Marshal by occult social infuence that he might incline to the notion of suddenly resigning his powers and wink at the restoration of Henry V. by a coup de main. The Bonapartists had a plan more simple. They would, by allying themselves now with the republicans, now with the royalists, obstruct all legisla tion of a too cierical or too radical character; they would keep up a violent plebiscitary agitation out of doors, and some day, when parties had come to a deadlock, they would get a cohort of old imperial generals to weigh upon the Marshal and prevail upon him to decree that much wished for plebiscitum. There was every chance in their eyes that this game would succeed, for, wick as he would become at last of party wrangles and ever-recurring crises, nothing was more probable than that the Marshal w end by deciding to consult the nation as to its own destinies. Moreover, it seems that the Bonapart-ists had some idea of iomenting a military pronunciamento. A bold scheme was formed for bringing over the Prince Imperial privately to France or the 16th of May and introducing him to several regiments of soldiers who should have been convoked to the Champs de Mars by friendly generals, estensibly to be reviewed. The old soldiers and officers would have acclaimed the young Prince; he would have ridden through the streets of the

thirsted for rest, would, as usual, have ratified the "accomplished fact." Such were the Bonapartist designs, but they were frustrated by the vigilance

THE DUER DE BROGLIS. who had a plan of his own. The Duke de Broglie is an Orleanist and his ambition was to return the Count of Paris by constitutional means. To this end he purposed to carry through the Assembly 2 set of bills which would have organized the Septennate on the model of a constitutional monarchy.

THE MUTILATION OF UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE. The age of electors would have been raised from twenty-one to twenty-five, and a three years' residential qualification would have been required. This would have struck some 2,000,000 electors off the roll, disfranchised most of the workmen in large cities and all the "adventurous" classes who frequently change their residences, and it would have virtually given over the electoral power to the middle class, who distine Cæsarism and dread the radicals. Furthermore the number of Deputies

in the lower house would have been reduced to 350, and the acts of this body would have been controlled by a GRAND COUNCIL, or upper house, half of whose members would have been appointed by the government, while the other half would have been elected by a quorum of notables, high officials and Councillors General in each department. It is evident that this Grand Council would have been composed mainly of moderate royalists, and a proviso in the bill enacted that the President of the body should be Vice President of the Republic and succeed ad interim to Marshal MacMahon if the latter resigned or died. Within three months of the Mar shal's death or resignation a new Chief of the Executive would have been elected by the two houses voting together; and it would have been lawful for the majority to give to the Chief of the Executive what title they pleased. Now it is easy to see whither all these provisions tended. If the Duke

de Broglie could have passed his constitutional

bills he would have appointed THE DEAR D'AUMALE to the Presidency of the Grand Council, and on the death of Marshal MacMahon (or on his willing retirement before his seven years' term was ended) , the links would have succeeded to the Presidency until the royalist majority in the two Chambers should have offered the crown to the Count of Paris. There is no doubt whatever that things would have come smoothly to pass in this way if the Duke de Broglie could have carried his bills through the Assembly as he desired. Unfortunately both the legitumists and the Bonapartists perceived his aim and defeated it. The legitimists had no wish to see Henri V. so unceremonionsivieft out of the reckoning and the Bonapartists were naturally hostile to a scheme which would have adjourned the prospects of an imperial restoration to the Greek calends. So, when the orders of the day for the constitutional bills were laid before the House, fifty-three legitimists and the thirty Bonapartists coalesced with the republicans and turned the Duke de Broglie out of office. Marshal MacMahon then appealed successively to the most prominent members of the Orleanist party to form a Cabinet, but they declined, feeling all of them unequal to the charge of managing the Assembly. In consequence the Marshal summoned General de Cissey, an old brother-in-arms of his, and between them the two old soldiers

A TAME CABINET. which is in existence at the present writing. But what an existence! No sooner was the Duke de Broglie overthrown than a number of former Orleanists, feeling that all hope for their cause was gone, went over to the republican side, impelled thereto, it is said, by the Orleans Princes themseives, who would, of course, sooner live in France under a republic than be driven into exile again by a third Empire. Within a fortnight of the Duke de Broglie's fall the most vital clause in his Monicipal Suffrage bill, that which raised the age of the electors from twenty-one to twenty-five, was thrown out. The new Ministers had resolved to carry on the constitutional bills, and they all voted in the minority-notwithstanding which they did not resign. A few days later, however, came a yet more crushing defeat. M. Casimir-Périer, having lodged a motion to the effect that republicanism should be declared the definite form of govern ment in France, a division was taken on the question as to whether it was "urgent" to refer thatbill at once to committee. The Ministers, the legitimists, the Bonapartists and the mass of the sionists, in alliance with the republicans, were enough to form a majority, and by 345 votes to 341

was carried. This was the most important vote ever taken in the present Assembly, for never before had a majority declared for the Republic. The inveterate monarchists of all shades were filled with dismay; the Bonapartists especially were aghast. M. Périer's motion has now been forwarded to the Committee of Thirty, who will report upon it before long. When their report is lodged the grand battle will take place on the

REPUBLIC OR NO REPUBLIC and it is in expectation of that battle that all Frenchmen are now going about excitedly and inquiring of one another which party will win. As I said at starting, there is no predicting this just yet; but one can judge by the relative forces of the parties how steady is the progress which the republican "rdea" has made of late. The National Assembly counts 750 members, and there are at

BEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY SITTING MEMBERS may be classed as follows:-Legitimists, 150; moderate royalists, 170; Bonapartists, 30, and republicans of all shades, 36). There remain then about thirty centrists, who, oscillating to one side or the other, can turn the scale. Now when parties are so equally balanced as this it may be difficult to foresee how any particular division may terminate; but it is evident that a compact party of some 360 members, having the majority of the nation at their backs, must prevail over a disjointed majority who can only keep together by perpetual compromises. M. Casimir-Périer's motion may be defeated, but what then? Legisiation has come to a standstill. The monarchical majority are unable to carry a single bill or importance against the compact republican phalanx, which is reinforced now by the Bonapartists, now by the centrists. Moreover, at every fresh election the constituencies return republicans, and if this continues for a few months more the republican party will be able to outvote all the monarchists united. In face of such a state of affairs there is nothing for it but a dissolution, and we may rely that before long such will be the upshot of our dimenties. Only there are two ways of dissolving. The assembly may, with more or less noise, decree its own demise; or the Marshal may violently interfere, disperse the House as the Bonapartes did in 1799 and 1851, and appeal to the nation to renew his own powers by a personal philosocitum before another Chamber is elected. Considering that a new Chamber elected at this juncture would contain an overwhelming majority of radicals. I have some thoughts that the Marshal will have recourse to the latter mode of settlement. If he does not he will be more of a constitutionalist than his antecedents give one to linier. portance against the compact republican phalanx,

of settlement. If he does not he will be more of a constitutionalist than his antecedents give one to infer.

The republicans who are most admired in Paris cannot count upon friently iselings everywhere. Thus Henri Rocheiort, who has just reached the hospitable shores of Britain, found an extremely sulky crowd awaiting him. He was accompanied from the steamboat quay to the hotel by this mod, who uttered yells of execration and cried "Down with the murderer of the Archbishop!" He was terribly unmanned and only owed his safety from an impending ducking to the fact that he had a lady on his arm. A strong body of poince escorted him to the railway station en route for Dublin, and this is probably the first time that Rochefort has discovered that policemen may now and then serve some good end.

Few pigrimages are announced for this year and those few will take place under difficulties. The Italian government has remonstrated against the words used in the canucle of the Sacred Heart, "Saye Rome and France," and the French government, which has very serious reasons for not giving umbrage to Italy just now, has sent instructions to the clergy to the effect that in the present excited state of the country it will be well in pligrimages should not be made processionally. Five and forty prefects have reported to government that their departments are quite beyond their control; that the peasants know nothing of MacMahon and swear only by Thiers or the Emperor. It is believed that if elections took place at this juncture the whole of the rural constituences would elect red radicals or Bonapartists. The lig towns would, of course, return radicals, and the majority of the new Chamber would consequently be radical.

"La Fille de Matame Angot" has been revived at the Folice Dramatance with the same astounding snocess as before, not withstanding that it had a fact run of 20.0.15.

cantal at their head, and the country, which hist run of 120 augusta-

LONDON GOSSIP.

Disraeli's Address to the Tailors and the Peers.

SOCIETY, ART AND DIPLOMACY.

No Sympathy for "Poor Jack"-The Scene at Ascot on Race Day-Mr. Bellew's' Death and Funeral.

LONDON, June 27, 1874. The Merchant Tailors' Company, one of the wealthiest and most hospitable of the great trade guilds of the city of London, on Wednesday last entertained the Ministers at a grand banquet, at which there was the usual amount of post-prandial oratory. Mr. Disraeli, Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury, all "orated," but in neither case is the result looked upon as satisfactory. The merest tyro in theological politics knows well enough that the Established Church is torn by internal dissension and that the Archbishop of Canterbury's bill has only made worse what was very bad; and yet Mr. Disraeli went out of his way to proclaim that the "Church was in no danger," Lord Salis-bury, with a certain amount of bitterness, lamented that "those whose mission is not to destroy, but to uphoid, can hardly hope for the same attention to follow their proceedings or the same acclaim to crown their career" as had been given to those iconoclasts, their predecessors. Lord Derby, too, was very decorous and very dull. but he made one point when he said that the peace of Europe was a secondary consideration to the honor of England. Men looked round at each other and seemed to understand that marriage alliances, wedding festivities and Emperor's visits would weigh nothing with the present government, if liberties were taken or boundaries infringed.

NO SYMPATHY FOR THE SAILOR. in and out of Parliament, has devoted his energies to bettering the condition of the common sailor and to do away with the crying disgrace, now very prevalent, of endangering men's lives by sending rotten, leaky ships to sea, met with a sad disap-pointment on Tuesday. His bill for improving our shipping laws was rejected, in a House of 343 members, by the narrow majority of 3. Mr. Plimsall, no doubt, will persevere and bring forward may congratulate himself on the fact that since he has raised this disturbance the Board of Trade has issued more stringent regulations, the result of which has been that casualties at sea have NEW LIBERAL CLUBS.

The liberal party is by no means so dead or even so somnolent as its opponents would wish one to believe. On the contrary, the tremendous whipping it received at the last election is beginning to have beneficial results and the reaction is now setting in. Want of union and organization, a laissez aller negligence and a desire to let things slide brought about the defeat of last February and the chiefs of the party are now taking active steps to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe. A liberal club has been established in the city, backed by the Rothschilds and combining the strength of all the liberal commercial magnates. A similar club is now being organized for the West End, on a scale which will render it the equal if not the superior of any similar establishment. It is estimated that altogether it will cost £200,000 (\$1,000,000), and it is proposed to raise three-fourths of this sum by redeemable debentures of £500 each, bearing a yearly interest of five per cent. The entrance fee will be thirty guineas and the annual subscription ten guineas, There will be some difficulty in finding a site for a contemplated. When the idea was first promulgated more than a year ago the liberals were in office, and a half promise was obtained from the government that Buckingham House, which stands in St. James' Park, with its entrance in Pail Mall, and is now used as the War Office, should be given up for the purpose. It is not to be expected, however, that the conservatives would be so generous to their adversaries, and I understand that an attempt will be made to secure the site of Northumberland House, facing Trafalgar square, which is to be pulled down to make way for a new approach from Charing Cross to the Thames Empank

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS. The Journal de St. Petersboury, which is generally supposed to be officially inspired, recently Russian capital in September. A direct contradiction to this statement, also doubtless officially inspired, has appeared in the London on e who has any knowledge of the state of the Oneen's health would for a moment have believed ner quitting her beloved Scotland in the autumn to undertake so long a journey.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Rou

autumn to undertake so long a journey.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Roumania to the Isle of Wight, which will take place next month, while the Jrown Prince and Princess of Germany are sojourning in the island, is looked upon as having some connection with the forthcoming independence of the Danubian provinces.

Mr. Layard has virived in London irom his embassy at Madrid, the cause of his summons being, it is said, the discussion of the propriety of recognizing the Spanish Republic, a point which is being strongly pressed by Spain.

GOODBY, LITTLE BENJAMIN!

I am sure that President Grant has done a kindly and a wise action in promoting Mr. Benjamin Moran, but we are by no means grateful to the President for taking our friend from us. There is no more popular man in London than Mr. Moran, not only among his countrymen, to whom he is always accessible and for whom he is always the first arrived here the work of the legation has practically been done by Mr. Moran, who yet has managed hot merely to dine out every night, but, before retiring to rest, to enter in a book the names of his not and fellow guests and the pith of what was said drilling and after the mesi. Considering that Air. Moran has moved in the cream of diplomatic, fashionable and literary society, that book will be worth reading; but it is not to be given to the world until after its compiler's death, so that every one will hope the day of its publication will be long deterred.

MR. BELLSW's DEATH.

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MR. BELLEW'S DEATH.

MRADY of your readers will hear with sorrow that Mr. Bellew died on Friday morning, the 12th inst. It was in all senses a "happy release," jor he suffered acutely from shortness of breathing consequent on heart disease, so acutely that he could not assume a recumbent position and had not left the big chair in which he died for weeks. His lower limbs, too, were much swollen with dropsy, though his face and body were so attenuated that one could hardly recognize in him the handsome, portly man who, in January, 1873, received so warm a tribute of admiration from the audience in Steinway Hall. He died in his sleep, very peacefully and without a pang. The calamity is too recent for me to write about if at length, for my intimacy with him of thirteen years never knew a cloud, and up to the last I saw him daily. But I may say that he was a man who was singularly misjudged by the general public, and that a kinder, more tender hearted being never breathed. He might have been his own enemy; assuredly he never did narm to any one eise.

The remains of Mr. Bellew were interred on Thursday, in the Roman Catholic portion of the cemetery of Keusal Green, in the presence of a large number of persons, most of whom had been old parishoners of the decased gentleman, in the happy days when he had been in Protestant orgers. Among the immediate mourners were his widow, his edect son and two daughters, Mr. Frith, R. A.

parishoners of the deceased gentieman, in the happy days when he had been in Protessant orders. Among the immediate mourners were his widow, has edeet son and two daughters, Mr. Frith, R. A., Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mr. Edmand Yates. The funeral was particularly plant and unostentations. The amount collected by the committee for the relief of Mr. Beliew's immediate necessities was small, not exceeding £000.

The fund for Mr. Shirley Brooks' family amounts to about £700. Mr. R. H. Horne, the author of "Orion," now in his seventieth year, has just received a pension of £000 year.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the special commissioner of the Daily News, who has been engaged inquiring into the progress of the famine in India, arrived in London on Wednesday night. Mr. Forbes, who list in excellent health, had several licerative offers of entership while in India, and it is not improbable that some day he may again bend his steps there. steps there.
The translation of Victor Hugo's "Ninety three"

is probable that the truth lies between these somewhat extreme poles.

I understand that Mrs. Crawford, the wife of the Daily News correspondent in Paris, has accepted an engagement to lecture in America, and that she may be shortly expected.

The London theatres are, just now, London deserts, where old plays are sauntered through and no one dreams of producing any novelty. The elastic Mr. Boucicault has abandoned his idea of refurning to America at present, and will probably assume the general direction of the Princess. Theatre, as representative of Mr. Hollingshead, who is about to take the lease from Mr. Chatterton, Mr. Boucicault has finished life new play inlanded for the opening of Booth's, and from the sketch which he has given me of the plot I venture to predict for it an enormous success, though in certain portions it will be just a question of touch and go with the audience.

The Lyceum closes next week, after a fairly successful season. It is understood that Mr. Irving will play Hamiet next season, with Mr. Clayton as Polonius and Mr. Coghlan, of the Prince of Wales, as the Ghost.

ROYAL ASCOT.

cessial season. It is understood that ar. Invita will play Hamlet next season, with Mr. Clayton as Polonius and Mr. Coghlan, of the Prince of Wales, as the Ghost.

ROYAL ASCOT.

I was out of town lately, for if the representative of the Herald does not follow the lashion and do as the people do, of what use is he? And last week, so, ording to usual custom, London was deserted, for every one who could afford the time and the money took care to show him or herself at the races on Ascot Heath. True this could be done without eyen a temporary change of residence, for the fallway takes you from Waterioo station and deposits you immediately behind the grand stand; but it is a long journey, nearly thirty miles, and the trains are always inconveniently huddled, and if you can get any excussion a week's quiet and fresh air my earnest advice to you is to take it at all hazards. All the uppor teu, the haute volde, the sais of the earth, do so. The Prince of Wales' invariably takes some house in the neighborhood of the course and entertains a large party. Usually he has secured Titness Hall, but this year he was established at Armitage Hill House. There is

A VERY STRONG FEELING.

On these occasions the proper place for the Prince of Wales' headquarters is Windsor Castle, which is within three miles of the course. It has always been the custom of the reigning Sovereign to attend the two principal days of the race meeting (Tuesday and Thursday) "in state"—a formal procession, attended by specially appointed officials, conducts them to the ground. They are received in the Royal stand, the horses about to run are paraded belore them, and the whole affair has a kind of officials conducts them to the ground. They are received in the Royal stand, the horses about to run are paraded belore them, and the whole affair has a kind of officials conducts them to the ground. They are received in the Royal stand, the horses about to run are paraded belore them, and the whole affair has a kind of officials conducts them to the ground. The

Buckinghamshire, and the place where the races are held is an open heath, standing high, and surrounded by a

Magnificent Panorama.

All the approaches to it are very pretty, but perhaps the prettiest of all is the way by which I came. For I had taken up my quarters at a comfortable little inn on the borders of the Thames, in the village of Staines, a little inn underneath whose windows the bright river runs, an inn frequented by brothers of the rod and line, who spend the whole day in huge broad-bottomed punts, skipping the water, and who think themselves amply rewarded if they bring back with them in the evening a dozen tiny fish. "The Swan," for so my hostelry is called, is a very unpretending bird, but very clean and hospitable. He can produce champagne if you wish it, and sherry, but he is best with his frizzled bacon and boached eggs, his butter also, his pigeon pies and his toothsome cold lamb. Of these viands we take a huge hamper, but we bring our own "dzz," and wnen all is duly packed in the landau we set forth, a pleasast party of four. Past Staine's Bridge (where the "Merry Wives of Windsor" soused Sir John Falstaff by turning him into the river out of the buck basket) through the village of Egham (not the far famous Runnymede where the barons forced King John to sign the Migna Charta), over Englefield Green,, and then, with a dip, past the lodge gate and into the sylvan haunts of windsor with the far famous Runnymede where the barons forced the forces primeval, but one of the loveliest places in the world. Huge oaks and elms, centuries old, stretching wide their boughs, here and there are thickly clustered together. Beneath these trees jovial Henry the Eighth held his revels, and the mystic there are in their pristine beauty, but many of them have their trunks rent and spilt, and, with their semi-bald tops and straggling, leadess branches, stand in the midst of the greenery of the more recent plantations by which they are surrounded, like elderly gentlemen who have unconsciously strayed into a barr MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.

all into the procession of vehicles toiling thither.

ON THE COURSE.

By luck we have obtained for our carriage a good place, just opposite the royal stand, and, the horses taken out, we drink first our glass of sherry and descend to look about us. Those very well dressed women and men, forming quite a crowd, have taken up their positions to see the coaches come in. The road extends right and left, and just in front of us is a small, open gate, the aperture only just large enough to let an ordinary sized drag get clear through. Most of the coachmanship is good and drivers excellent.

the cosches come in. The foad extends right and leit, and just in front of us is a small, open gate, the aperture only just large enough to let an ordinary sized drag get clear through. Most of the coachmanship is good and drivers excellent. Down one side, up the other, they come at full gallop or sharp trot, and just as they near the gate the risbons are gathered up, there is a dexterous turn of the wrist, and round sweep the four splendid horses, dragging the coach alter them and leaving a quarter of an inch to spare between gate post and wheel box. There are more drags here than I have ever seen before, and both the Coaching Club and its elder brother the Four-in-Hand Club are largely represented. How splendidly these drags are horse;, and how periect is the whole turnout, the boot fatted up entirely for luncheon purposes, with risks racks and loe pails, and what store of provisions—owis, routs, lobster saind, pies, patés, creams, cakes, &c.—is there in the well packed imperfain the roof. Here are in the neighbor-hunderatood, for on Cup Day you the enclosure, while the more humble venicles take places turther away, and there is a marvellow display of beauty and rich costume. I am staring hard at a lady who, in her alternating stripes of slack and yellow, looks considerably like a wasp, when a commozino in the crowd warns me that the Boxkounds, "is the chief director of the sports at Ascot. He wears a green cutaway coat, buckskins and top boots, and is mounted on a big, raking chestnut hunter; for Lord Hardwick, is a heavy man and wants something strong under him. He is very popular among his own set, and is received all round with nods and smiles as he rides into the open space cefors the royal payllion. Then come some outriders in glistening uniforms of velvet and gold, riding two and wo, and then the first royal carriage, containing the Princess and Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with Whom is the Duke of Connaught. Then Lord Grant to a space in the ture, and now, to talk to the ladies, to w

BOBBING A COACH.

On Tuesday morning Mrs. Anna Meyer, of Edgewater, Staten Island, took a carriage on Broadway to do some shopping. On stopping at Fourteenth street to enter a store she left the carriage door open, and several bundles and a value on the seat. Wilham The translation of Victor Hugo's "Ninety-three" which is appearing in the Graphic is, as was to be expected, a dead naintre. It is to be succeeded by a new novel from Mr. Wilkie Collins, which will commence in september.

The new journal, the World, of which I wrote you have week, is said, in some circles, to be the property of Lord Salisbury, and to have Lady Salisbury for its editor. Others allege it to be the property and mager the direction of Mr. Stephen Piske. It

THE THIRD TERM.

Southern Politicians Exercised Over the Probable "No. 3."

VIRGINIA VISIT.

"Popular and Brilliant" Ideas on the Subject.

RICHMOND, Va., July 8, 1874. The letter of Governor Kemper, vindicating himself against the charges made in certain of the State newspapers that he had sold out the conservative party to Grant, that he was in favor of a third term for Grant, and that he was ambitions enough to aspire to the second place on the national ticket with Grant in '76, has given rise to a great deat of public discussion here. As early as the beginning of '73, during the State campaign, the readers of the Herald will recollect that the re-doubtable Colonel John T. Mosby announced himself in favor of a third term for President Grant. That was the first gun for a third term in the entire country, and the intimate relations of Mosby with Grant gave it a rather startling significance at the time. This, then, taken in connection with the fact that Mosby is a fast friend of Kemper; that he arranged the visit of the latter to Grant in Februsry last, when according to the Governor, the President and himself had a "square and manly talk," leads many here to the interence that there is some sort of a political understanding as to the future between all three. However that may be and whatever the nature of it I find the letter has had one very dangerous effect in this State and perhaps in the whole South. It has, in a very unmistakable manner, familiarized the people with the Mosby idea of a third term for Grant. That is talked of now with as much unconcern and with as much probability as his election in 1872 was spoken of, when

with as much unconcern and with as much probability as his election in 1872 was spoken of, when a great number of the old Bourbon democrats voted for him in preference to Horace Greeley. There is no disguising what is daily and hourly becoming so apparent.

GRANT'S POPULARITY IN THE SOUTH is steadily on the lacrease. While his early course towards the South met not only with universal disapproval here, and oiten bitter denunciation, most of his recent acts which concerned this section have been conservative in their tendency and have won him the good opinion of the masses. His kindness to the Confederate soldiers at the close of the war has never been forgotten; he has appointed quite a number of ex-Confederates to office, regardless of politics, and only the other day he won golden laurels by the appointment of Colonel H. D. Whitcomo, late Chief Engineer of the Chesapeake and Onio Railroad, on the survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River. There is something of the will and determination of Old Hickory Jackson about him, too, that gains him the admiration of the Southern people, and, however unwillingly it may be acknowledged, there is some magnetic influence at work paying the political way, with the certainty of late, to a third term. If a better evidence of how easily the people here regard the prospect of a third term were wanted read the following extract from the Richmond Dispatch:—

third term. It a better evidence of how easily the people here regard the prospect of a third term were wanted read the following extract from the Richmond Dispatch:—

The "third term" is a terrible apparition to sandry Northern Presidents in embryo. It comes before them like the gloss of annuo, and excites their "special wonder." We nave took and an excites their "special wonder." We nave took in patience? and know that there are worse things in this country than the "third term" It was only this morning I heard a very prominent virginian discussing the "third term" say—"The country is safe with Grant. I do not know any man in his party I would preier to him, and in fact there are very few men in the political arena I would trust with the Presidential reins at this particular era in our country's history. By all means let us have Grant before either Butler, Morton, Logan, Conkling or any of that set. "Better to be the general sentiment, demoralizing and unsatisfactory though it be, and in proof that the Southern people are gradually preparing for overtures from Grant to make them unanimous in his support for a third term or for a succession of terms I quote again from the Dispatch of to-day:—

We tell them all this, that there is a question of the weitare of the country that will overrice all their little schemes. A people who have been trodden into the dist, a country that has been pillaged and oppressed by party and personal stratagems and rouberies of public treasure may well hall with Joy a man who rises above party and devotes his will sand influence to the good of his country. If such a man appears in the political arena the South will most heartily vote for him for many terms, and irom its experience will dread a change which may develope the accountry that for the political arena the South will most heartily vote for him for many terms, and irom its experience will dread a change which may give them a bad ruler. The risk is too great. Yes, if it extended to his continuation in office dering this life.

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There is a great deal to be apprehended from such expressions as the above, and if General Grant will respond by pianting himself squarely on the side of honesty, reform and good government in the States South—which are now ruled by the negroes and their corrupt leaders—this section will be a unit for his third or tenth term. That he has for his object the conciliation of the Southern people and the cultivation of both political and friendly social relations with them can easily be interred from his recent visit to his relatives in West a grand ovation. At the White Sulphur Springs he was most cordially welcomed, and, I understand, the promise was exacted from him (not very reluctantly, perhaps) that he would revisit that

the promise was exacted from him (not very reluctantly, perhaps) that he would revisit that famous

RENDEZVOUS OF THE SOUTHERN POLITICIANS
IN August, when the season will be at its height. At the same time, no doubt, Bob Toombs and little Aleck Stephens, and, perhaps, Ben Hill, of Georgia, will opportunely be there. Semmes, from Alabama, may accidentally drop in, with Henry A. Wise, Kemper and Mosby, from Virginia. Beagregard, probably Joe Johnston and nearly all of the ex-Confederate officers always muster there, and among these he will meet several of his old West Point associates, when a general political and social hobnobbing can take place without the fear of being intruded upon by any of the numerous Northern or Western Presidential aspirants now spoken of. Such a meeting would not be new to the White Sulphur, for there Presidential campaigns and political revolutions have been planned and moulded frequently before. It would, therefore, be no matter of surprise if the Southern political nabobs met there again with General Grant to agree upon a movemental along the line for a third term, the overthrow of the rotten negro governments in the South, State rights, universal amnesty, the abolition of test oaths, and thus consummate the greatest political revolution of the age.

A Third Term "More Popular and firth.

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[From the Graphic.] The interest in the third term discussion does

not subside. The attempts to ridicule the subject only ian it into tresher life. The papers discuss the question because the people think about it. It interests the public, and this shows that it has something more than a factitions and enhemeral vitality. But in all the discussion on the subject thus far no one has asserted that President Grant really desires a re-election. He has shown his good sense by declining even to intimate to his friends that he wishes another term or would accept a nomination were it thrust upon him. If he trayed itself by some word or significant token before this. On the other hand, it is well known that the President is not covetous of offices and honors. His appetite for such things is not voracious and is already appeased. The Presidency is not a sinecure. Its cares and perplexities and restraints and responsibilities are exceedingly wearing, and it is well known that General Grant tires of them and has expressed a wish to escape out of the burden and biaze of office and publicity into the congenial scenes and interests of private life. Another term would add nothing to his honors, of which he has already had a surfeit, but would protract labors and vexations of which he is tired, and from which he would gladly retire to attend to his private affairs and enjoy the pleasures of home and friendly intercourse.

It is well known that General Grant did not seek the Presidency in the first place. The Presidency sought him. His election was not only natural and proper, but inevitable. He was renominated at Philadelphia two years ago because he was really the only available man the party could bring forward, and his acceptance of the nomination seemed to be called for by public considerations he was bound to heed. He is President to-day by no act or solicitation of his own. It is enough to say respecting a third term that he will not be likely to seek it, especially so long as the precedents of our history are against it. He is not a rash innovator, and would be the last man to break a rule to which usage has given the sanction and force of law, unless compelled to do so by the public good. Reasoning from what is known of his feelings, wishes and character, it is safe to conclude that he would not be uxels to accept a renomination unless the public

weifare unmistakably seemed to require it. It is easy to imagine the circumstances under which he might take the office another term. If it should appear that he is the only really available man for the office the republican party can bring forward in 1876—the only man who has a national reputation and the public confidence strong enough to hold the party together and secure its continuance in power-he might possibly be induced to accept a nom-ination rather than see its defeat and a consequent revolution in the government. Then it is easy to imagine a condition of public affairs. especially in the South, which would seem to require his continuance in office four years longer to complete the work of reconstruction he has carried on. He has to a very great degree the confidence of the Sauthern people, and, having con-quered their territory, is fast conquering their hearts. At any rate, should he be elected for another term it would be by the free act of the merican people; and, backed by their confidence. and with all the experience acquired by two event-ful and successful terms in office, his third term might poss bly be more popular and brilliant than the other two.

A Rock Upon Which W. Might Be Wrecked.

[From the Doylestown Democrat.] To elect Grant for a third term is equivalent to giving him the Presidential office for life—and we cannot say that hereaster he and his friends may not think it necessary to dispense with the form of an election every four years. The condition of things is not such as to make it necessary that he, above all other men, should fill the Presidential above all other men, should fill the Presidential office. There are not only as good, but better men in the two great parties of the country, those whe are much better fitted to administer the civit affairs of the country. We nope never to see the day when our country tries the dangerous experiment of electing the same man to the Presidency for three terms. It would, most probably, prove to be a rock on which our ship might be wrecked, bette as stand by the precedents of the past and refuse to take new departures that may lead to fatal political results.

No Third Terms. [From the Indianapolis People.]

We want no third terms. Grant declared, or his friends for him, that he did not even want a first term; but it would seem as if he rather liked it and is now rather loth to leave the White House. If he has aspirations for a third term as President they should be nipped in the bud. All good men, of all parties, should discourage the ambition of a President working for a third term. We know the people will not countenance the movement, and, when the proper time comes, will give it their nearty condemnation.

The Coming Canvass.

[From the Brooklyn Argus.] Gnashing of the teeth and secret animositres there are, but open hostlity there is but little. Speaker Blaine lost his temper in the chair last winter, and closed the diplomatic gallery against the families of Representatives in favor of his own household and has fortested many triends. Sens. torial jealousy divides the influence sought to be controlled by Morton and Conkling. Summer is dead, who, had he lived, might have become the democratic candidate, and whose prospective nomination would have backed Grant off the course on notice. There is, in reality, but one really strong candidate in the republican party against Grant today, and he is a man whose name has not yet been mentioned. It is General William Tecumseh Sherman, the hero of the grand march to the sea, the commander of the armies of the United States. General Sherman has wisely abstained from meddling with politics, and has bided his time. He is a man independent enough to command the respect of the democrats, the confidence of the great middle class and the devotion of the soldiers, and he is republican enough to defy the macainations of partisans within his own party. torial jealousy divides the influence sought to be

Political Hydrophobia. BOSTON, July 6, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Why waste so much space and printers' ink in third time; so will Havemeyer, if he gets half a chance, and then people will say. "It's the real old Knickerbocker 'characteristic.'" I don't care what they call it. I call it the "political hydrophobia," for there has never been a cure found for it thus far. Grant, Havemeyer, Charlock and Gardner—they all have it. Now, call in Bergh, with his apparatus, and let him show no favor, but take all the dogs he can find.

A DAILY READER.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE. A Conference in the Interest of Univer-

sal Equity and Perpetual Peace. At a meeting of the International Code Commit-tee, held at the house of ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, New Haven, a few days since, it was agreed to despatch at once the Rev. Dr. James R. Miles, American Secretary of the association, to Europe to forward the necessary arrangements for the approaching conference to be held in Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, our recently appointed Minister to Berlin, has accepted place upon the committee, now constituted as follows:-Theodore D. Woolsey. Mark Hopkins, William A. Stearns, Chancello Howard Crosby, Emory Washburn, Charles Fran-cis Adams, David D. Field, William Beach Law-

Howard Crosby, Emory Washburn, Churles Francis Adams, David D. Field, William Beach Lawrence, Reversy Johnson, Howard Malcom, George H. Stuart, Aifred H. Love, Daniel Hill, William G. Hubbard, John G. Whitter, William A. Buckingham, William C. Bryant, Thomas A. Morris, Josepha A. Dugdale, Elihu Burritt, G. Washington Warren, Sidi H. Brown, James B. Miles, C. W. Goddard, Homer B. Sprague, A. S. Chapin, Edward S. Tobey, Noah Porter, J. V. L. Pruyn, Amass Walker, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Edward E. Haie, Samuel Osgood, S. J. Prime, Judge Charles A. Peabody, of this city, T.; Cyrus W. Field, Prolessor E. A. Lawrence, Rev. G. F. Magown, George Bemis, William G. Hubbard and Prolessor F. A. Walker.

The Conference, which last year held its first session at Brussels, proposes the formation of a full code of international law, regulating the relations of nations with each other and with subjects and citizens of other nations, as well as the rights and daties of citizens and subjects of different nations with and towards each other in time of peace and the prescribing of rules to govern the conduct of war, as wen as the hearty approbation of such eminent publicists as Count Sciopls, of the late Geneva Court of Arotivation; Dronyil de Lluvs and America. Its deliberations are looked forward to with high interest by all the advocates of universal peace and the federation of the crapid asproach of the era of the federation of the civilized world.

A SON OF DIRIGO ABROAD.

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A gaunt, lumberman like specimen of Maine humanity entered the Mayor's office yesterday, and addressing Mr. Halloran, the Mayor's messenger, accosted him thus; _- "Wasi, friend, I'm a stranger in these parts. I heard you have got the desk here that General Washington wrote his last message to Congress at, and I came to see it. Could you show t to me, friend?" he asked, with an appealing look. Colonel Halloran was unable to resist that look. Thinking it would be a pity to dispel the beautiful patriotic illusion of the gentleman from Maine, he pointed to a rather ancient looking desk, and said:—"Certainly, sir. There it is." The Maine man approached the desk indicated, and reverently took off his hat. With eyes filled with patriotic fire, and face beaming with admiration, he closely examined every part of the desk, pulling out the drawers and eagerly examining their contents. He was told the desk was exactly as left by the Father of his Country, and this increased his admiration and happiness, if that were possible. In one of the drawers he found a couple of manifolding books used by the reporters. These excited his curiosity, and it was explained to him that General Washington wrote all his messages in duplicate, and he was shoets of the manifold, which were given him, and which he carefully folded up and put plously away. In the inside pocket of his vost. Thanking all around for their attention and expressing gratitude at being permitted to see the desk Washington wrote his last message at, he left an extremely happy man. and said:-"Certainly, sir. There it is."

CELESTIALS VS. CELTS.

John Le Sing on Tuesday evening called to see his friend Laurentio Ab Ching, of No. 231 West Twenty-sixth street. After conversing together some time they entered the apartments of Peter Dear, in the same house. Dear's lamily and some other friends were there at the time. After parother friends were there at the time. After par-taking of some drinks together in an apparently sociable manner Dear imagined that the China-men had insulted his spouse. A fight at once en-sued, during waich the two Chinese beat Peter Dear severely about the head and neck with powers. Officer Campbell arrosted the two Celes-tais and Judge Murray beld them to await the re-sult of Dear's marross.